



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

different conclusions upon a subject so little measurable statistically, and so little measured, will deem Villari prejudiced. It is his merit at least that he applies standards to the facts he observes.

ROBERT F. FOERSTER.

Harvard University.

La Question de la Population. By PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.
(Paris: Librairie Félix Alcan. 1913. Pp. iv, 512. 3.50 fr.)

Although disavowing the intention to write a tract for the times, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has made, in the present comprehensive study of the population problem, an appeal and a warning not only to France but to the whole white race. The first two books contain a history and critical analysis of population doctrines centering chiefly about the Malthusian theory. Malthus' contention as to the rate of increase is proved, with perhaps unnecessary fullness, to have been unfounded, the evidence being taken from statistics of European peoples, the United States, Argentina, and the French Canadians. Book III treats of the influence of modern civilization on the movement of population, book IV of the Neo-Malthusian movement, book V of the special situation in France, and book VI of emigration.

Not only was Malthus wrong, but "the danger to civilization is exactly the opposite of what Malthus believed it to be." The world can support at least double its present population, and unless the white race continues to produce a surplus for one or two centuries more it will be overwhelmed by black and yellow peoples in the struggle for mastery in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific. This note of alarm is almost identical with that recently sounded by Weale in his *Conflict of Color*. Malthus, thinks M. Leroy-Beaulieu, failed to foresee how profoundly modern psychic and cultural change would affect population. Two classes of causes account for this change. (1) Economic: under modern conditions, with child-labor legislation and the increased cost of rearing, children "do not pay" as they once did, and are an economic burden. (2) Personal-moral: education, family ambition, and excessive prudence make smaller families desirable, but even more potent influences are the spirit of ease and self-indulgence (summed up in M. Leroy-Beaulieu's graphic terms "*arrivisme*" and "*l'esprit arriviste*"), the decline of morality ("*neo-paganisme*"), and the feminist movement. "The masculinization of women is, from

every point of view, one of the great perils of contemporary civilization."

A favorite thesis of the author is that nations, like individuals, grow old, and that the present situation as to population, especially in France, is a mark of racial senility. He raises the serious question whether other nations are not destined to follow France toward stationariness or decline. For France there is the stern alternative of a speedy reform or depopulation and denationalization. Two centuries more of the present tendency would absolutely eliminate the French people. The remedy is clear and definite. It is to make the three-child family the normal one. Everything must be directed to this end. Not only must inheritance laws be changed, but public encouragement must be given to families having three or more children (*i.e.*, normal families) in the form of direct aid, preference in the public service and in housing, and plural votes for the fathers of such families.

In so far as the condition is due to economic causes these remedies might prove effective, but on the author's own showing the declining birth-rate is chiefly due to those secular psychic changes which temporary and external expedients would hardly reach. Of course the situation in France is exceptional, but it is critical largely because of military needs. Among most of the other civilized nations a lessening birth-rate is undoubtedly an economic and cultural gain. A good case may be made for the contention that most of the evils of population, at least outside of France, are not due to too low a rate of increase but to bad distribution of the population.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

Indiana University.

I Fattori Demografici dell' Evoluzione delle Nazioni. By CORRADO GINI. (Torino: Fratelli Bocca. 1912. Pp. 139.)

The Contributions of Demography to Eugenics. By CORRADO GINI. Translated from the Italian. (London: Charles Knight and Company. 1913. Pp. 99.)

The first of these two essays, given originally in the form of a lecture, and somewhat popular in treatment, undertakes to explain the growth and decay of nations by variations in the birth-rates of different elements in their populations. The causes, in turn, of these variations in birth-rates the author finds in the degree of economic development reached in any given instance. This is not